The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864. NO. 39.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

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	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, One year.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	UP TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS Morn'g A. M.	DOWN TRAINS Even'g P. M.
LE 3 50	LE 7 45	Huntingdon,	AR 11 10	AR 7 10
4 10	f05	McConnellstown,	10 52	6 51
4 18	8 13	Pleasant Grove,	10 45	6 44
4 35	8 29	Marklesburg,	10 31	6 30
4 50	8 45	Coffee Run,	10 17	6 19
4 57	8 53	Rough & Ice-y,	10 10	6 09
5 07	9 05	Cove,	9 59	5 55
5 11	9 09	Fisher's Summit,	9 55	5 50
AR 5 30	AR 9 25		LE 9 40	LE 5 40
LE 5 40	LE 9 40	Saxton,	AR 9 25	AR 5 30
5 57	10 00	Riddlesburg,	9 07	5 10
6 03	10 08	Hopewell,	9 00	5 00

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

6 19	10 24	Piper's Run,	8 44	4 45
6 44	10 49	Hamilton,	8 24	4 20
AR 7 00	AR 11 05	Bloody Run,	LE 8 10	LE 4 05

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 40		Saxton,	AR 8 30	AR 5 30
9 55		Coalmont,	8 15	5 15
10 00		Crawford,	8 05	5 05
AR 10 10		Dudley,	LE 8 00	LE 5 00
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	FAST LINE.	EXPRESS.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	HALFORMORE ACCOM.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD EXPRESS.	THROUGH.	FAST MAIL.	ONNOCOMOTION.	THROUGH ACCOM.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
5 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....		.....	1 43	
5 28	.....	.....	5 36	.....	Mt. Union,	11 26		9 45	1 35	
5 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....		.....	1 25	
5 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....		9 31	1 18	
5 59	7 40	5 50	6 07	.....	Huntingdon,	11 01		9 21	1 07	
6 15	.....	.....	6 21	.....	Petersburg,	10 47		9 07	12 52	
6 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....		.....	12 44	
6 31	.....	.....	6 36	.....	Spruce Creek,	10 35		8 55	12 38	
6 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....		.....	12 23	
6 58	.....	.....	7 00	.....	Tyrone,	10 13		8 33	12 15	
7 08	.....	.....	7 10	.....	Tipton,	.....		.....	12 05	
7 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....		.....	12 00	
7 19	.....	.....	7 20	.....	Bell's Mills,	9 54		8 14	11 56	
7 40	8 55	8 25	7 40	.....	Altoona,	9 40		8 00	11 40	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.		A. M.	A. M.	

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 37 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 28 A. M. and arrives at Hunting on, 11 25 A M.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.00 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10,15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P.M

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations, and at 2.15 P. M. for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.20 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Dec. 8, 1863. *General Superintendent.*

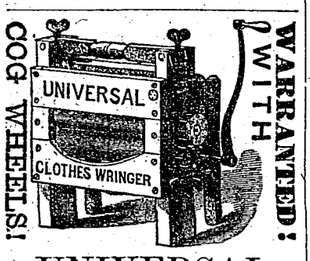
VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS.

WE offer to Dealers, Coach-makers, and House Painters, at the very lowest nett cash prices the best *Coach and Cabinet Varnishes; best White Lead;* French and American *Zinc;* Chrome Greens and Yellows, Drop and Ivory Blacks, and a full assortment of all the *finer colors*—such as Vermillions, Lakes, Tube Colors, &c., also, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of the best make. Glazier's Diamonds and Points; Paint Mills; single and double thick Glass, of all descriptions, and all Materials used by House and Coach Painters—which we can sell as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house, from the fact that we keep down our expenses by conducting our business personally.

MR. RAU—one of the firm—for many years manufactured the Varnishes, sold by the late C. Schrack. We feel confident that our Varnishes are equal, if not *superior*, to any manufactured in this country. We warrant them to give entire satisfaction, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. *A liberal discount made to the trade.*

FELTON & RAU,
138 Nth FOURTH Street, corner Cherry, PHILADELPHIA.

Oct. 3-6m.



UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer,*	$10,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	7,00
No. 2½	" " "	6,00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	5,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel,* "	14,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* { to run steam or hand.	18,00
No. 22.	*Large* " { to run steam or hand.	30,00

Nos. 2½. and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Entrapping a Murderer.

A SPECULATOR'S STORY.

In the year 1833 I went to the Red river country with a view of speculation in horses, lands, or anything that might give promise of a profitable return for a cash investment. Of course I carried a great deal of money with me, but knowing I was going among a wild, lawless class, of every grade and color—among half-civilized Indians, negroes, gamblers, thieves, robbers, murderers and assassins, with perhaps a few settlers of some claims to honor and honesty, if they could be sifted out from the mass—I thought it the safest plan not to *seem* well off in the world's goods. Accordingly I secured my money in a belt about my body, put on a very coarse, rough dress, which, by intentional carelessness, soon had a very mean, slovenly appearance, and allowed my hair and beard to manage matters their own way, without any troublesome interference of razor or comb. Thus prepared, and armed with two revolvers and a bowie knife, I passed over some dangerous territory in comparative safety, and flattered myself that none guessed my riches through my apparent poverty.

In fact, on two occasions, I began to think it might have been to my advantage to have looked a little more respectable. The first of these was when traveling through the Choctaw nation, I found a drove of horses that pleased me very much, and was told by the owner, in reply to my question as to what he would take a head for the entire lot, that he was not in the habit of naming his price to every wandering beggar that chose to satisfy an idle curiosity. I was disposed at first to put on some dignity and get indignant, but concluded, after a careful survey of my person, that the man had good cause for speaking as he did, and so merely assured him that I know an individual who wished to buy horses, if he could get them at a fair price. The horse owner, however, was not disposed to believe my statement, and so I passed him by, with the resolve that, if nothing better turned up, I would give him another call, under a more advantageous appearance. As the second instance alluded to was similar to the first, it may be passed over without further notice.

But out of this same cause grew a more remarkable adventure, which it is my present purpose to relate.

While passing between two settlements, over a lonely, gloomy horse-path, leading through a dark, hemlock wood, and while in the most solitary part, there suddenly came before me, leaping from a thicket on the right, a human figure of a most startling appearance. It was a man of medium height, but of a stout, powerful frame, all covered with dirty tatters, that he appeared to have worn and wallowed in for years. He had no covering for his head or feet, and his skin was so coated with grime that it was difficult at a first look to tell whether he belonged to the white race or not. His face, high up on his cheeks, was covered with a dirty brown beard, and his matted hair hung in wild profusion all around his head, except a little space before his sweller, blood-shot eyes; and altogether he looked like a madman or human devil. His hands held and swung a formidable club, and his attitude, as he leaped into the road before me, was one of fierce menace and defiance.

I stopped in alarm, and, while fixing my eyes sharply upon his, quietly slid my hand into a convenient pocket and grasped the butt of one of my revolvers, firmly determined to keep him at the short distance that divided us, or kill him if he advanced.

For perhaps a half a minute we stood silently regarding and surveying each other, and then, resting one end of his club on the ground, and partly leaning forward on the other, he said, in a coarse, gruff tone, with a kind of chuckling laugh:

"Well, —— me! I's in hopes I'd got a prize at last; but if you're much better off nor me, you don't show it, by —! Stranger, who ar' you? and whar ar' you from?"

"Well," returned I, feeling highly complimented, of course, that I resembled such a villainous-looking object as himself, "some people call me a beggar, and I know I dont pass for a genteel gentleman."

"I'll swar to that, haw, haw, haw!" was his chuckling response. "The world haint made much of you, more'n it has of me. I see steal in your face as plain as daylight. Say, what jail or penitentiary lost you last?"

"Never mind that!" said I; "probably neither of us have got our deserts."

"Well, if you had been decent dressed, looked like you had five dollars about you, I'd have knocked your brains out!" pursued the villain, with a broad grin. "As it is, you can pass, for I can swar you haint got a red!"

"Much obliged for your candor, any how!" rejoined I.

He still stood before me, looking directly into my eye, and now seemed to be pondering some new idea. Presently he muttered, as if to himself:

"I think he might do." Then, a moment after, he said to me, "I say, old fellow, how'd you like to make a raise?"

"How would I like to eat when hungry?" I answered, thinking it not unlikely that the scoundrel had some dark project in view which, by seeming to chime in with him, I might discover.

"Well, I've got a plan," he said, throwing down his club, as if to assure me of his pacific intentions toward myself, and quietly advancing to my side; "I've got a plan that will give us both a heap of money, and it'll just take two to carry it out. I've been wanting a pal, and if you'll join in I'll go your halves."

"If there's any chance to turn a penny, I'm your man!" said I.

"Good!" returned he; "you look like a trump, and I'll bet high on you. I don't know," he added, eyeing me sharply, "but I may be deceived, but I think I'll risk it. If you go for to play any game on me, you'd better look out for yourself, that's all."

"Do I look like such a scamp as that?" returned I, in a rather indignant tone.

"Well, let's take a seat, and talk it over."

We found an old log and sat down; and after some preliminary conversation, my new and interesting acquaintance unfolded to me a most damnable scheme, the substance of which was as follows:

He knew the country well for miles around, and the exact position and condition of every settler. One man, living in a rather lonely quarter, about five miles distant, was a speculator in horses and cattle, which he sometimes brought and drove to a distant market. He had a great deal of money, which it was supposed he kept secreted in his dwelling; and to get possession of his money was, of course, the object in view. The trouble was, that the man himself was a brave, determined fellow, who always went well armed, and so had, besides his wife, two grown up sons and a daughter, which was a force too great for any one individual to encounter. About a mile from him lived a poor widow, who had nothing worth stealing except her clothes, which would be valuable for carrying out our plan. This plan was to rob the widow first of her clothing, dress me up in them, and have me seek lodging at the speculator's house. Then in the night, when all the family sh'ld be asleep, I was to unbolt the door, let in my confederate, and we were to attempt the murder of the inmates—the robbery and burning of the house to follow and be the concluding scene.

I secretly shuddered at the atrocity of the contemplated crime, but appeared to receive the disclosure with the business air of the most hardened villain, inquiring as to the amount of money we should thus probably obtain, and objecting to nothing but the great risk we should have to run, both before and after the accomplishment of our purpose. I permitted my eager companion to gradually quiet my fears, and at last consented to act.

When everything had thus become settled, we struck off into the fields, to avoid being seen, and just before dark came in sight of the widow's house.—As my companion was acquainted with the premises, I insisted that he should procure the female garments, but solemnly warned him that if he harmed the poor woman in the least, I would have nothing further to do with the affair.

As good luck would have it, the widow was not at home, and my murderous friend managed to break in and get the necessary clothing without doing any further damage. The widow being a large woman, I had no trouble in arranging the dress so as to pass in a dim light as a tolerably respectable female; and then, having agreed upon the story I was to tell, how I would manage matters, and the signal that would assure my accomplice of all being right, we went forward together, till we came in sight of the house to be robbed, when I made my nearest way to the road, and continued on alone, reaching the dwelling about an hour after dark, and just as the family were about concluding their evening meal.

Had my design been really what I had led my villainous companion to believe, I certainly would never have gone forward with such confident boldness; but feeling my conscience all right, and knowing I was acting from a good motive, I kept up wonderful assurance, feeling curious to see how well I could play my part, and to what extent I could carry the deception.

I asked for lodging for the night, and something to eat, and was kindly and hospitably received. The first thing that sent the blush of shame and confusion to my cheeks, was the coming forward of a young lady, about eighteen, beautiful as an houri, and in a sweet, gentle tone, asking me if I had walked far, if I was much fatigued offering to take my hood, telling me I should soon be refreshed with a hot cup of tea. This was a little too much for my equanimity. I could have got along with all the rest, without being especially disturbed; but I was then a young, unmarried man, and, though not particularly susceptible to female attractions in general, I thought I had never looked upon so lovely interesting a creature before. I stammered out some unintelligible replies, kept my hood well drawn over my face, and asked to be permitted to have a few minute's private conversation with the master of the house.

Of course this request caused considerable surprise, but it was granted, and as soon as we were alone together, I told him in a few words who and what I was, the strange adventure I had met with, and disclosed in full the plot of my road-acquaintance to murder and rob him. He turned pale at the recital, and seemed much astonished, but begged me not to mention the design to his wife and daughter. He then called his two sons, strong, determined fellows, recounted the plot to them, and arranged to have everything go forward as if the scheme was being carried out as its vile author designed.

It took some shrewd management to keep me to my part without letting the females into the secret; but it was effected; and before midnight I cautiously opened the door and looked out. There was my man, ready and waiting.

"Is all right?" he whispered.

"Yes, come in."

As he crossed the threshold, the father and son sprung upon him. But the fellow was strong and desperate, and perhaps had some slight suspicion of the truth. With a wild yell he cleared their united grasps at a bound leaving a large portion of his rags in their hand. The next moment the whole four of us were in chase of the villain, as he ran across the road to gain the cover of a wood about twenty rods distant.

"Fire!" shouted the father; "shoot down the scoundrel!"

We were all armed and prepared, and at the word four revolvers began to crack behind him. But he seemed to lead a charmed life, and still he run on, keeping a short distance ahead of us. Once I fancied I saw him stagger; but he gained the woods and disappeared, and we reluctantly and with deep chagrin gave up the chase.

When we returned to the house, the wife and daughter were both up and terribly alarmed. Of course an explanation followed; the host being disappointed of making the capture, as he intended, without exciting their fears. There was no more sleep in that house that night.

The next morning we went out to the wood and discovered a trail of blood. We followed on for half a mile and found the ruffian lying dead, face downward, his hands firmly clinched upon some bushes. One of the sons recognized him as a suspected murderer, who had a couple of years before left that part of the country. He was buried with little ceremony. I was warmly thanked for the part I had played to save the family; but from no other did the words sound so sweet to me as from the lips of the beautiful daughter.

The family pressed me to stay with them for a while, and I stayed long enough to lose my heart and win another. Strange as it appears, in looking back to it, the event of that villain leaping into the road before me, changed my whole fortune! and sometimes when I gaze fondly upon my wife, I am tempted to bless the dark and wicked design that providentially led me to so much happiness.

New and interesting Books.—"General Butler in New Orleans"—"The Cabin Boy"—"The Farmer Boy"—and "The Bobbin Boy." For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

GOOD.—Pickled Eggs.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

S. B. CHANEY, Editor,

To whom all communications on the subject of Education should be addressed.

From the Pennsylvania School Journal.

Teach Your Pupils to Think.

The primary object that we should set before us, in all our labor in the school room—the thing we should bear continually in mind, should be the cultivation of *correct habits of thoughts* in our pupils. If we have gained this, we have gained everything; if we have failed here, we have made nearly a total failure. The distinguishing feature of the new, in contrast with the old methods of instruction, is, that it sets the scholar in search for the *reason* of things, and makes him work by the rule of common sense, and apply the principles which he himself has investigated, rather than by formulas of which he knows nothing, except that they will bring the answer. The one method trains the child to work like a machine the other trains him to make use of the powers, the faculties of mind which God has given him, and to analyze the several processes by which he seeks to arrive at correct results. The one trains the student to add, subtract, multiply and divide; the other also trains him to do this, but it trains him to think continually why he does it.

Do not train your pupils then, as Page's Teacher did, to do things because "the rule says so," but so discipline them to think, that they could construct a rule for themselves if all the text books were blotted out of existence.

Accustom the child not to receive a principle as true, until it has been proved to be so. Let him even question the statement you make him, if he does it in a proper spirit, and with a desire to understand the principles on which those statements are founded. Let him even argue with you, and if his arguments are unsound, or even ridiculous, do not think them unworthy of your notice, but show him their unsoundness, and teach him to use better. It should be a source of pleasure to us when we see the disposition on the part of our pupils, to seek proof of the correctness of our assertions; and the true teacher will rejoice at every such opportunity of strengthening the mental powers of his pupils. I am not speaking now of that pertness which delights in contradicting merely for the sake of being in the opposite—for the sooner this is checked the better both for teacher and scholar;—but I am speaking of that disposition to test your statements, that a child, very anxious to know the reason of things, will often manifest.

But not only in the exact sciences may you teach children to think; the moral and the physical furnish a yet wider range for the cultivation of correct habits of investigation, and of reasoning back to causes and forward to results. There is hardly a recitation in the natural sciences, but it opens up a field for awakening the mind and sending it out to trace cause and effect that the teacher should not be willing to lose.

Does the text book mention the fact, that the coast of Labrador has a much colder climate than exists at the same latitude in Europe? You have an excellent opportunity to set them thinking how the Gulf stream, and the cold currents from the Arctic ocean, operate to produce this difference. Is the fact, that there is a rainless region in Peru brought before them? The trade winds, together with the known laws respecting the condensation and consequent falling of vapor, will enable them to account for it, and will also give an impetus to their minds that will render their progress in study much more rapid. Do you hear one utter an ungrammatical sentence? do not rest satisfied with telling him what would be correct, but take him back to the principle that he has violated, and make him correct himself by it; then he will be prepared to notice any similar mistake, and to apply the same principle to it.

So, also, in the requirements which you make of him, give him the reasons, and, so far as possible, make him understand the utility of them. We too often require children to take our *ipse dixit*, instead of controlling them in accordance with the laws that God has inwrought into the very texture of their souls.

This method of teaching will require time; it will require hard, long-continued, and oft-repeated efforts; it is not a thing of mushroom growth, and will not enable you to make that display of facts acquired that the other method will. But labor earnestly, patiently, perseveringly, and when the harvest time shall come, you will not be without your sheaves, and beneath every husk shall be found the full golden kernel, to reward your faithful toil, your long and patient waiting.—*Clinton Democrat.* P. C. H.

THE STORY OF A LETTER.

"Any letter for me to-day?"

What a white face it was! yet beautiful, for all that. Beautiful, although the bright eyes had grown dim and lustreless, the cheek lost its carnation, the lips their crimson; beautiful, despite the lines care and sorrow—not time—had drawn across the white brow, shaded by such a wealth of waving, sunny brown hair. Care and sorrow, we say; yet we might have said it was waiting that made pretty sweet Maggie Austin old, when but little more than a score of summers had passed over her innocent head—waiting.

"Any letter for me to-day?"

A dash of crimson flushed the white brow, dyeing lips and cheeks. A sudden gleam came into the dim eyes—weeping made them dim. What a trembling there was of the slight form what a wavering, as if between hope and fear, of the rich voice!

The old postmaster took down a bundle of letters marked "A," and looked them over slowly. He always did when Maggie asked for letters, altho' he knew well enough—sympathetic old man that he was—that there was none for her, and that "no" must be the answer, let him defer it as long as he could. Had'nt she come regularly every day, rain or shine, for the last six months, with that same question upon her lips—that question to which a negative reply was always given—"Any letter for me to-day?"

Poor Maggie Austin! Every one said two years before, when gay, dashing Hugh Austin led her to the altar, that the young scapegrace only courted the girl's property, and when he had obtained that, would not hesitate to cast the sweet, trusting wife aside to suit his convenience.

Hugh Austin was poor—Maggie was an orphan and comparatively rich. Hugh embarked in an unsuccessful speculation and lost all. Mag gie said, "Never mind, Hugh, we can work." And she smiled just as sweetly as when she said a year previous, "I am yours, Hugh."

But poverty was stinging, and the cry of "gold, gold," came from the far off mines of California. Hugh Austin went. Every one said he meant to desert his young wife and the baby; that he had left them unprovided for, and what would they do? Every one said that handsome, and winning, and pleasing as Hugh was, he was a rascal after all—"every one" said so, and "every one" believed it, except Maggie, who, with a noble woman's trust, scorned alike the imputation and its supposed fabricators.

Maggie turned away from the post-office. What of it? She had turned away hundreds of times with that same look of despair upon her white face. The passers by jostled her—she was weak and faint. Poor Maggie! weak and faint—yet what of it? Who cared?

* * * * * * *

"Writing home, eh?" said Charles Summers.

Hugh Austin yawned, wiped the ink from the pen, and then replied, "Yes."

"To that dear little wife of yours, eh, Hugh?"

"Yes again, you inquisitive Charlie."

"Inquisitive, am I?" said Charles. "Well, how many letters have you written the charming little lady since you have been here?"

A crimson flush crept up over his handsome face, as Hugh replied: "I'm ashamed to own it, Charlie, but this is the first."

"First!" said Charlie Summers, bringing his hand down emphatically "First! why, you're a wretch, a most unpardonable wretch!"

"I wouldn't let anybody say that but you," returned Hugh Austin. "But I'll tell you how it was; when I arrived here I was so busy and hated letter writing so much that I kept putting it off day after day, week after week, until I was ashamed to write without sending something beside words—they won't always pay the baker and butcher, you know. Well, so I waited and waited, and all I could do was to run clear myself; board high and the miserablest luck in the world.'

"And yet at a single stroke you made nearly four hundred pounds."

"I know it," said Hugh. "I am a wretch—I know it. As you say, at a single stroke I made four hundred. In one night I lost it all. I was going to write to Maggie the very next day. Then I was passing a gambling hell—went in, drank, played, lost and was beggared. Could I write to Maggie then? Dared I write her after I had been in California six months, and not send her a penny? So I waited, and kept waiting until just now. But when she gets this letter she'll be 20 pounds richer, poor little puss, and then she'll forgive me for my long silence; I know she can't help it."

"She ought not to forgive you," said his companion.

"No, I know it," replied Hugh; but dear child, she loves me so devotedly; and I—well, I believe I worship the very ground she walks on, Charlie. But then, but then——"

* * * * * * *

"MRS. MAGGIE AUSTIN." A California post mark, superscription in Hugh Austin's well known hand. Was it possible? The little old postmaster read the address over and over—there was no mistake, the letter had come!

"Won't she be so glad—won't her eyes shine? Oh, it will be worth a hundred pounds to give this to her," said the old postmaster to his wife. "Poor child!"

The old lady said "poor child!" and then took up the stitch she had dropped.

"I'm getting so blind! she muttered. But I shouldn't wonder if that tear made you so, dear, sympathetic old lady.

"I don't see why she don't come," said the little old postmaster, as the afternoon wore away, and the evening came on. "You take the letter over, Hannah—poor thing, maybe she or the baby's ill."

"I would, John, but for my rheumatism," said the old lady, "but I'll mind the office a bit—you run over—it's only a step, John."

"Mercy on me, what a woman you are, Hannah!" said the old man; "but I'll go over when I close the office."

"Go at once, please, John," said the old lady, coaxingly," for I'm worried about the poor young thing. How strange she looked yesterday afternoon, when she said, "Are you sure there is nothing here for me?"

"Yes, I saw it, Hannah," said the old man.

"And you know I asked her after the baby," continued the wife, and she said, "Not very well, I thank you, but it will be better to morrow."

"And what of that, Hannah?" he asked.

"Oh, nothing," she replied, "only the words and the way struck me, and she put her hand over her heart as if it hurt her, though I've seen her do so dozens of times for ought I know."

"Poor thing!" said the old postmaster.

* * * * * * *

Rap, rap, rap.

The winds were whispering softly among the lilacs in front of Maggie Austin's window. The stars were up in the sky, and the moon looked down with pale, sad face upon the little lame postmaster as he stood at Maggie Austin's door.

Rap, rap, rap. But there came no answer.

"It can't be that she's asleep," tho't the old man.

Ah, but Maggie was asleep! Heaven forgive her!—for those who sleep thus never wake again! Life had been too weary! Oh, Maggie, with your dead baby clasped upon your breast! Oh, Maggie, if you had hoped but one day more!

* * * * * * *

"Any letter for me to day?"

It was Hugh Austin who asked the question.

"A strange handwriting—ha! my own letter and two locks of bright hair! What can it mean?"

Hugh Austin's face was very pale, as he read, in the handwriting of the postmaster:

"Take back your letter—it came too late; they are both dead. Heaven forgive you; your negligence killed them. Here is a lock of your wife's and baby's hair. They are buried in one grave. Heaven forgive you! Oh! if your letter had came one day sooner, or if Maggie had but hoped and waited one day more!"

☞ When we hear of the arrival of a ship loaded with "egg coal," we are to conclude that her cargo is stowed away under hatches?

☞ A man on the gallows may be said to run the hazard of the die.

☞ When do we learn the source, (not sauce,) from which a restaurant keeper derives his origin?

When he tells us that he has Bean soup.

A married man cannot have a single object in view, as, generally speaking, he must look after numerous responsibilities.

Why is a mild winter like the letter S? Because it makes no ado.

☞ The Parlor Matches, superior to any other kind in the market, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ New and handsome styles of Wall Paper just received at Lewis' Book Store.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C

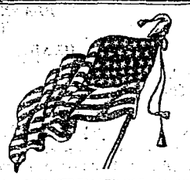
CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENTS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Mch. 23, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Work, and be Vigilant.

The late demonstration in this borough, and throughout the county, by the bogus Democrats, to defeat the Union tickets and give success to their own, is an apt prelude as to the manner they intend working throughout the North in the coming campaign, when offices of higher and greater capacity are to be filled, and questions of greater moment and interest are to be settled.

Here, on Friday last, the bogus Democrats gave full evidence of the sneaking disposition they possess. They worked clandestinely, but nicely, and but for close scrutiny their purposes would have been accomplished, and their ticket successfully carried. But in their game of *seeming* indifference and disinterestedness in the issue of the contest, they were discovered, and the Union men were accordingly aroused to the importance of this election. The Vallandighams, no doubt, felt discouraged at their plot being discovered; but, as much as they value the success of their hellish designs, they will not yield, and will soon find another intrigue or stratagem, by which they will attempt to accomplish their object.

Their secret meetings are not always held without something being learned or gained. They have continually in view some evil and destructive intention, and are forever seeking to entangle Union men in their coils, while they (the Union men) are totally unconscious of the fact. They seek not friends for friendship's sake, but merely to draw and join them to themselves; and we fear that many have thus been entrapped, who feel too much disgraced to review their course, and are too cowardly to return from error.

What is left for Union men to do? We answer, *stand ye not idle.* Shun the acquaintance of men who are secretly co-operating to destroy the Government and wreck the country; use your influence wherever and upon whomsoever you can, and reason with those who have been blindly led into the ranks of the rebel-sympathizing organization. Show a *loyal* party spirit; keep always in mind that we are now fighting *for* the country or *against* it—for our soldiers or for the rebels.

Do not think it is too early to prepare for the fall contest at the ballot-box, for you cannot be too soon. The traitors in our midst are working, and have long been *secretly* working against the Government, but let every Union man *openly* strive for the good of the country in winning numbers to our side, and prepare the way for the election of a prudent, Union-loving President, and we shall be amply rewarded by witnessing the total overthrow of the rebels in arms, and the complete and irretrievable disgrace of the traitors in our midst.

We say, commence the work *now!* and be *ever* vigilant!

☞ One of the leading Democrats in the New York Legislature presented to that body a day or two ago, a preamble and resolution "instructing our Senators in Congress and requesting our Representatives to prepare and submit for adoption by the Legislatures of the several States such just and proper amendments to the Constitution of the United States as shall *forever prohibit and terminate the system of African Slavery in the United States.*

QUOTAS OF THE STATES.—The following are the quotas of the different States under the last two calls of the President:

New York	81,993	Maryland	10,794
Penna	65,752	Missouri	9,813
Ohio	51,455	Connecticut	7,019
Illinois	56,309	N. Hamp.	6,469
Indiana	32,521	Vermont	5,781
Mass.	26,597	Minnesota	5,455
Wisconsin	19,852	W. Virginia	5,127
Michigan	19,552	Kansas	3,523
Iowa	16,097	R. Island	3,469
Kentucky	14,471	Delaware	2,463
Maine	11,303		

STATE TREASURER.—Hon. Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia, was elected State Treasurer on Wednesday night last. He succeeds Hon. W. C. McGrath. This is the third time Mr. Moore has been elected State Treasurer. There is no better man in the State.

THE NEW CALL.—The new call for troops accords with General Grant's plans. He asks for large armies, if it is expected that the war can be closed this year.

Who began the War?

The editor of the *Religious Telescope* has received from a southern friend a copy of a secesh almanac for 1862, printed in Nashville just before Buell's advance upon that city. In a table of remarkable events which transpired in connection with the organization of the "southern Confederacy," a number of facts are given which are somewhat damaging to the usual copperhead slang about Mr. Lincoln beginning the war; and we advise their preservation by our readers for the benefit of their copperhead friends.—Their Southern allies have no hesitancy in assuming the responsibility, and glory over their acts of violence which brought on the conflict:

Dec. 20, 1860—Sudden evacuation of Fort Moultrie, by Major Anderson, United States Army. He spikes the guns, burns the gun carriages, and retreats to Fort Sumter, which he occupies.

Dec. 27—Capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney by the South Carolina troops. Captain Coste surrenders the revenue cutter Aiken.

Jan. 4, 1861—Capture of Fort Pulaski by the Savannah troops.

Jan. 3—The arsenal at Mount Vernon, Ala., with 200,000 stand of arms, seized by the Alabama troops.

Jan. 4—Fort Morgan in Mobile bay, taken by the Alabama troops.

Jan. 9—The steamship Star of the West fired into and driven off by the South Carolina batteries on Morris Island. Failure of the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter.

Jan. 9—Mississippi seceded; vote of the Convention, 84 to 39.

Jan. 10—Fort Jackson, St. Phillips, and Pike, near New Orleans, captured by the Louisiana troops.

Jan. 11—Alabama seceded; vote of Convention, 62 to 29.

Jan. 11—Florida seceded; vote of Convention 62 to 29.

Jan. 14—Capture of Pensacola Navy Yard, and Fort Barancas and McRae. Major Chase shortly afterward takes command, and the siege of Fort Pickens commences.

Jan. 18—Surrender of Baton Rouge arsenal to Louisiana troops.

Jan. 19—Georgia seceded; vote of Convention, 203 to 87.

Jan. 26—Louisiana seceded; vote of Convention, 113 to 19.

New Orleans Mint and Custom House taken.

Feb. 1—Texas seceded; vote of Convention, 166 to 7—submitted to the vote of the people February 23d; the act took effect March 2.

Feb. 2—Seizure of Little Rock arsenal by Arkansas troops.

Feb. 4—Surrender of the revenue cutter Cass to the Alabama authorities.

Feb. 7—Southern Congress met at Montgomery, Ala.

Feb. 8—Provisional Constitution adopted.

Feb. 9—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and Alex. Stephens, of Ga., elected President and Vice President.

Feb. 16—General Twigg's transfers public property in Texas to the State authorities. Colonel Waite, U. S. A., surrenders Antonia to Col. Ben McCulloch and his Texan rangers.

Feb. 18—Inauguration of President Davis at Montgomery, Ala.

Feb. 27—Peace Congress adjourned at Washington, having accomplished nothing.

March 2—The revenue cutter Dodge seized by the Texas authorities.

Now observe, *every one of these acts of treason and war occurred under Jas. Buchanan's administration,* and before Mr. Lincoln went to Washington; yet fools and traitors say Mr. Lincoln began the war!

But we quote another batch of facts as found in this secesh almanac, beginning with the day after Mr. Lincoln's administration.

March 5—General Beauregard assumes command of the troops besieging Fort Sumter.

March 12—Fort Brown, Texas, surrendered by Captain Hill to the Texas Commissioners.

March 13—Alabama ratified the Constitution of the confederate States; vote of Convention, 87 to 6.

March 16—Georgia ratified the constitution of the Confederate States; vote of Convention, 96 to 5.

March 21—Louisiana ratified the constitution of the confederate states; vote of Convention, 101 to 7.

March 25—Texas ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States; vote of convention, 68 to 2.

March 30—Mississippi ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States; vote of Convention, 78 to 7.

April 3—South Carolina ratified the constitution of the confederate States; vote of Convention, 149 to 29.

April 12-13—Battle of Fort Sumter. After 34 hours' bombardment the fort surrendered to the confederate States.

April 14—Evacuation of Fort Sumter by Major Anderson.

On this day, the 14th of April, President Lincoln called out 75,000 men for the purpose of putting down the rebellion. Observe though, the long list of acts of perfidious and damning treason that were first committed by the rebels. Mr. Lincoln's forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and had almost become a crime, yet the followers of the infamous V's—Vallandigham and Voorhees—go around the country complaining that he began the war and forced it upon the South. They know better, yet with brazen effrontery, expect to reiterate the lie until the people believe it. The only remedy is to circulate the facts, that the lie may be crammed down their throats. Let the documents go round from hand to hand until every honest man in the land has seen them, and is prepared to turn upon the apologizing minions of traitors whenever they open their mouths to spew out the usual copperhead slang.

VALLANDIGHAM STILL AT WORK.—The notorious C. L. Vallandigham has written a letter from his Canada retreat, recommending civil war in the loyal States in order to help his friend Jeff Davis.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

ANOTHER DRAFT ORDERED!

200,000 MORE MEN CALLED FOR.

Volunteers Received up to April 15th.—Government Bounties Continued.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 100.

Washington, March 15.—The following special order has just been issued by the President:

U. S. EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, March 14, 1864.

Grades to supply the force required to be drafted for the navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force, all contingencies in addition to the five hundred thousand men called for on February 1st, 1864, the call is hereby made and a draft ordered for 200,000 men for the military service of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States.

The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts, election districts and counties will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, and account will be taken of the credits and deficiencies on former quotas.—The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required in each ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised. Voluntary enlistments and drafts will be made in each ward of a city, town, etc., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill said quota.

The draft will be commenced as soon after the 15th of April as practicable. The Government bounties, as now paid, will be continued until April 15, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date one hundred dollars bounty only will be paid as provided by the act approved July 22, 1861. A. LINCOLN.

E D Townsend, A A G

A New Dodge to Defeat the Amendment of the Constitution Allowing Soldiers to Vote.

The amendment to the Constitution allowing the soldiers to vote, passed the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, finally. The so-called Democrats, with but two exceptions—Messrs. Boyer and Rice—voted for the first amendment, but when the second amendment came up on final passage, every so-called Democrat, except Mr. Marshal, voted against enfranchisement of the soldier.

If the second amendment had been defeated, the whole proposition would have been lost. The Constitution plainly provides that in order to amend that instrument, such amendments must pass the Legislature at two consecutive sessions without amendment or the least alteration. If the amendments had been changed or abridged, the whole scheme would have failed, and the soldier would not have been allowed to vote. We append the yeas and nays on the final passage of the second article, which will show conclusively where the so-called Democrats stand. Preserve this record, so that you can convict them when they deny that they are the enemies of the soldier.

The yeas and nays were required and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs Alleman, Balsbach, Barnett, Bigham, Billingfelt, Bowman (Lancaster,) Brown, Burgwin, Cochran, (Erie,) Cochran, (Philadelphia,) Coleman, Denniston, Etnier, Foster, Glass, Guernsey, Haslett, Henry, Herron, Hill, Huston, Kaiser, Kelley, Kerns, (Philadelphia,) Koonce, Lee, McClellan, McKee, M'Murtrie, Mayer, Marsh, Marshall, (Dem.) Miller, Nogley, O'Harra, Olmstead, Orwig, Pancoast, Price, Reed, Slack, Smith, (Chester,) Smith, (Lancaster,) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Stanberger, Sutphin, Watt, Watson, Wells, White, Windle, and Johnson—*Speaker*—52.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, (Clarion, Barger, Beck, Bowman, (Cumberland, Boyer, Graber, Hakes, Hargnett, Hopkins, Hoover, Horton, Josephs, Kerns, [Schuylkill,] Kline, Long, M'Manus, Missimer, Meyers, Noyes, Pershing, Potteiger, Purdy, Quigley, Reiff Rex, Riddle, Robinson, Schofield, Sharpe, Shimer, Spangler, Walsh, Weaver, Weiser and Wimley.—35.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

PARTICULARS OF COL. DAHLGREN'S DEATH.—Col. Dahlgren's body servant, an intelligent colored man, who has arrived in Washington, communicates additional particulars of his master's death. With his command of about eighty men, he was making his way, between ten and eleven in the evening, towards King and Queen's Court House, on his way to Yorktown when a volley from some two hundred rifles in ambush brought them to a sudden halt. A number fell, about half were taken prisoners, and the remainder followed the orders of their officers to save themselves as they best could. Col. Dahlgren's servant remained in the vicinity till sunrise, when he found the Colonel's body lying by the road side completely stripped, and with the finger on which he wore a ring cut off, but he was not otherwise mutilated. The servant made his escape with the help of slaves who fed him and passed him from cabin to cabin in safety. They told him that Dahlgren's assailants were citizens of the neighborhood. To an invitation to escape they replied that they would gladly do so, but they were unwilling to leave their families.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Rebel Demonstrations—The Rappahannock Crossed on Wednesday—The Rebels Driven Back.—Capture of Prisoners.

NEW YORK, March 20.

The *Times'* special dispatch from the Army of the Potomac says that the excitement about a threatened raid by Stuart has subsided. A detachment of the rebel army crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, on Wednesday night, and the following day, Col. Bryan of the 18th Pennsylvania cavalry captured twenty of the party.

On Thursday morning a detachment of the enemy crossed at Morton's Ford and drove in the 7th Michigan pickets but were subsequently repulsed and forced to re-cross the river. The Second Corps were discharging their pieces all Saturday forenoon which may, perhaps, account for the firing heard in the direction of Dumfries. There are other indications of rebel "demonstrations which are not proper to be published.

General Stuart is massing his cavalry at Charlottsville, where he has three brigades, and at Fredericksburg, where he has two brigades.

The reported attempt of the enemy to cross at Raccoon ford was not correct. The 1st Michigan cavalry, 1200 strong, went to the front on Saturday.

Twelve deserters from the 10th Louisiana rebel regiment, arrived in our lines within three days. They are the first deserters that have come in from that regiment. They got hold of the President's proclamation, which was distributed by Kilpatrick's raiders.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPORT.

Washington, March 16.—Major Gen. W T Sherman, in a despatch dated Vicksburg, Miss., Feb. 27th, by way of Cairo, March 10th, has addressed the following to Lieutenant General Grant, care of General Halleck:

General: I got in this morning from Canton, where I left my army in splendid heart and condition. We reached Jackson, February 6th; crossed Pearl river, and passed through Brandon to Morton, where the enemy made dispositions for battle, but fled in the night. Posted on over all obstacles, and reached Meridian February 14th. General Polk, having a railroad to assist him in his retreat, escaped across the Tombigbee on the 17th. We stayed at Meridian a week, and made the most complete destruction of railroads ever beheld. South from Quitman, East Cuba station, two miles north to Louderdale Springs, and went all the way back to Jackson. I could hear nothing of the cavalry force of General William Smith, ordered to be there by February 10th. I enclose by mail, with this a copy of his instructions. I then began to give back slowly, making a circuit by the north to Canton, where I left the army yesterday. I will leave it there five days, in hopes the cavalry will turn up from Memphis.

Major General Butterfield writes from Cairo, on March 11, to Lieutenant General Grant or General Halleck that he left General Sherman the day previous at Memphis, and that his command was all safe. The total loss in killed and wounded was 170. The general result of his expedition, including the Smith and Yazoo river movements, is about as follows: 150 miles of railroad, 67 bridges, 7,000 trestle, 20 locomotives, 28 cars, 10,000 bales of cotton, several steam mills, and over two millions bushels of corn were destroyed. The railroad destruction was complete and thorough. The capture of prisoners exceeds our loss. Upwards of 8,000 contrabands and refugees came in with the various columns.

After occupying Decatur, General Dodge pushed west to Courtland, and thence to Moultor, driving the enemy and capturing many prisoners and much ammunition.

The Campaign Before us.

[From the New York Tribune.]

When our civil war commenced in earnest, the rebellion was in practical, substantial command of the resources of the slave states. Missouri had more men fighting for it than Alabama and Florida together; Kentucky covered her weakest frontier for hundreds of miles by her neutrality, and sent quite a number of regiments to the secession armies before she gave one to those of the Union. New Orleans was its moneyed and commercial metropolis; Norfolk, Nashville, Memphis, Natchez, Vicksburg, Knoxville, Little Rock, &c., were its inland forts, manufactories, and recruiting stations.

The entire resources of over ten millions of people, of whom nearly seven millions were free whites, were at its command; while the three millions and over of slaves were the docile unquestioning instruments of its will. Why should they have dared or suffered, hoped or prayed, for the success of the Union? The Union did nothing, and proposed to do nothing for them; while the proclamations and orders of McClellan, Patterson, Halleck, Sherman, &c., told them that we expected nothing, wanted nothing at their hands, and would not permit them to aid us. To "crush with an iron hand" any attempt on their part to throw off the yoke of their rebel masters was McClellan's threat; and no one can doubt that he would at least have tried to be as bad as his word.

We are near the end of the third year of the war; and a new and vigorous campaign is about to open. What does it promise? In how far does the experience of the past warrant the hope of success in the immediate future? We answer:

1. No man can now say that we have made no progress. Of the region claimed as belonging to the Southern Confederacy, we firmly hold West Virginia, Kentucky, nearly all Tennessee, Missouri, most of Arkansas, more than half of Louisiana, a good part of Mississippi, with portions of old Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Texas, most of the Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Arizona.

Nearly half the white population claimed as belonging to the Confederacy are this day under the Federal flag, and no longer subject to conscription to fill the rebel armies. Our gains within the past year more than half overthrow the Confederacy as it stood when the final proclamation of freedom was issued. Give us one more year's work so effective as the last, and the Confederacy will be prostrate.

II. The slaves, at first a powerful element of strength to the rebellion, are so no longer. They now know that the Union means freedom, and they are uneasy, excited, anxious, vigilant, and insubordinate. It no longer answers, as it once did, to leave three or four hundred of them in the care of a single overseer. They take to our lines and our marching columns exactly as a duck takes to water. The *falsehoods* that once repelled them keep them back no longer. The rebels dare not arm because they cannot trust them. They work fitfully, and need sharp watching. As a whole, they have gradually, and all but entirely, ceased to be an element of strength to the Confederacy.

III. There remain, then, but the whites of the disloyal region to overcome; and their total number, less the fearful war losses by wounds and disease since the rebellion broke out, are very nearly as follows:

Alabama,	500,000	S Carolina	300,000
Arkansas	100,000	Tennessee	100,000
Florida	70,000	Texas	400,000
Georgia	600,000	Virginia	800,000
Louisiana	200,000	Maryland & Ky., say	150,000
Mississippi	280,000		
N Carolina	500,000		
Total			4,000,000

Such is, according to the census of 1860, the white population, so nearly as may be, of the entire area this day held by the rebels; and it does not exceed the population of the single State of New York.

Out of this population, it is barely possible that the rebels, by their merciless and sweeping conscription, can have 400,000 men on their muster-rolls; but this must include nearly every white male capable of bearing arms, including those employed in Government foundries, manufactories of ammunition, operators of railroads, etc. If the rebels can actually put 300,000 men into the field, they can do what no other four millions ever did on earth, after three years of bloody, exhausting war.

We believe three hundred thousand to be this day the extreme limit of the effective, fighting force. And be it noted that they are now at the end of their chain. As a thousand fall, or are disabled by wounds or disease, there are no more to take their places.

Believing that we see evidence that some of our past errors are to be avoided, and that energy, concentration, and skillful generalship are to signalize the campaign about to open, we exhort every patriot to regard the future of our country with hope and cheerful trust.

McClellan and Lee.

We have published a report that just after the battle of Antietam a clandestine meeting took place between Gen. Lee and Gen. McClellan. A certain Francis Waldron was the author of the story. A letter from Washington to the New York *Commercial* disposes of it as follows:

"The charge that General McClellan had a secret interview with General Lee after the battle of Antietam, has proved to be a fiction of a disordered brain. The person who made the astounding statement is a Mr. Francis Waldron, a Marylander, who is a schoolmaster by profession, and who has, in years past, been somewhat addicted to drink. He has been in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms since Wednesday afternoon, but refuses to make under oath the statement which he has furnished for publication. He has also other stories of a marvelous nature, one of which is that he was for some time employed night and day by Secretary Chase in aiding in the preparation of a new financial scheme, which has no foundation in fact."

The New York *Tribune*, which first published Waldron's story, now announces that Waldron confesses that he was drunk when he told it.

The Alleged Interview between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* makes the following circumstantial statement, concerning the alledged interview between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee:

"I happen to know something of this reported interview between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee, having learned the following particulars from a prominent gentleman of Illinois, who accompanied the President to the battle field of Antietam, after the action had taken place. The facts, as I learned them, shortly after they had taken place, are these: Mr. Lincoln went to the battle field, had an interview with General McClellan, slept in a tent prepared for him at the General's headquarters, rode over the field next day, &c. While the President was at the General's headquarters; a flag of truce conveyed a Brigadier General and another officer in the rebel army into General McClellan's presence. They brought a letter from General Lee desiring an interview with General McClellan, which contained the statement, [or this might have been conveyed by the officer,] that Generals McClellan and Lee could settle the matter of the rebellion at a private interview, and thus stop any further effusion of blood. General McClellan showed the letter to President Lincoln, and asked the latter if he might be allowed, or if it would be advisable, I forget which, to accord Lee the interview. The President said certainly not; that he was the person to whom the letter should be properly referred, and who by his position was qualified to accept or reject the proposal.

A REBEL SPY.

Friday, the 11th, Lieut. Black, of the 2d Corps Provost Guard, captured a rebel spy, inside our lines, in the neighborhood of Kelley's Ford. Information had been received weeks ago that our army was honored with such a visitor, who traveled incognito and by night for the purpose of gaining new and valuable information for his rebel friends over the river. One night, positive information came to headquarters that this individual was then lodging in a large frame house near the ford. Lieutenant Black was ordered to take a filo of men, search the premises, and capture the nocturnal visitor. He reached the house in good time, and found an old man, old lady, and young lady, all of whom faithfully, in one voice, denied the presence of any other person than themselves in the house. Of course, their word was not taken until the premises had been searched. The house was scrutinized from garret to cellar. All the beds were investigated and the closets peeped into, but the man could not be found. But one place remained to be examined. When the Lieutenant stepped toward a high narrow clothes-press, common to all Virginia houses, the three inmates of the house begged he would spare that place; the keys were lost, and, "anyway, there was nothing inside." They were politely informed that the inside of that clothes-press must be seen, and the order was given to break open the door. Here the lost keys were produced, and one fitted into the lock. As soon as the door was opened, the man they had so long looked for was seen standing inside the closet. He was dressed in the uniform of a rebel officer, and looked very pale. Lieutenant Black seized him by the breast, drew him forth, and exclaimed, "You are just the man we are looking for!" The penalty affixed to this rebel officer's crime is hanging.

The Present Aspect of the War—Causes for Hope.

From the N. York Times.

The future student of history, as he ponders upon the events of this remarkable revolution, will be especially struck with the singular ebb and flow at almost regular intervals, of the popular feeling. At one time we are on the heights of confidence and hope, having no doubt of the speedy close of the Rebellion, and seeing everything in the most rose colored hues. At another, without any especial change in the conditions—after, perhaps, a few misfortunes and blunders—we are plunged in despondency and gloom, and are ready to believe that nothing has been accomplished, or is likely to be.

These changes of the feeling of the people come almost in regular periods, until they seem like a kind of tidal wave of emotion, to which our excitable people are subject. Just now there is a manifest ebb of popular feeling through the whole country. We have reached our regular period of despondency. It is worth while at such times to examine calmly and rationally what are the causes of this decay of confidence, and how we really stand in the progress of the war.

The fact that probably gives rise to the most wide spread despondency is, that we have as yet accomplished nothing in our Spring operations. The Florida expedition ended in a disaster the grand cavalry raid in Alabama, under General Smith, was interrupted by apparently a very inferior force; the mysterious invasion of General Sherman's flying column brought back only a few thousand mules and negroes, and wasted the enemy's territory. We see nothing of the *haute stratagie* in all this which was expected. Charleston, too, is as far from our grasp as ever. Mobile has hardly been attacked. We hear nothing of any success in Texas. General Meade's great army lies inactive in Virginia.

Behind all these unfavorable aspects—as they seem to the popular imagination—looms up the perilous question of finance. The debt is seen to be increasing enormously every day while Congress is not awake to the duty of correspondingly increasing the taxation. The currency, beside its apparent expansion, is believed to be expanding in modes which are not seen by the constant paying out of "certificates of indebtedness" and "five per cent notes." And, worst sign of all, the extravagance of the people is growing at a frightful rate.

These, we believe, are all the gloomy aspects of our struggle which can be taken at the present time by the most despondent; and we propose to offset against them the inspiring facts which have not changed since the hopeful period of a few months ago.

And first and foremost, our armies are being filled up in the most cheering way by veterans and recruits, mingled with old soldiers; so that, in the opinion of many we shall be more than one hundred thousand stronger than we were a year ago at this time. Still more, we have gained possession after a severe contest of the most strategetic point in the Confederacy—East Tennessee—and we have encamped on the slopes of the Tennessee mountains an army at least one hundred thousand strong, and able to strike at either Virginia or Georgia.

If it advance on Atlanta, the great *officina* of the Confederacy, and the chain which binds the Gulf States to the Atlantic, we know that there is nothing in all Rebeldom which can hold it back for a week; and the possession of that place at once cuts off the Virginia army from the supplies of Georgia and the Gulf States, and breaks up their greatest manufactory of arms. With the occupation of Georgia the Richmond *Whig* acknowledges that they cannot keep a great army in the field in Virginia. Why may not this most important event happen before the end of May, changing the aspect of the war as much as did the capture of Vicksburg?

We know, furthermore, that the Rebels have made their last desperate draft of men and supplies for an impoverished and unwilling country. A single campaign may ruin them. Even a few drawn battles on the scale of Gettysburg or Chickamauga, would drain them of men and means which they could never replace. A victory would be almost as bad to them as a defeat. With General Grant down in Georgia, Savannah and Charleston would fall almost as a matter of course. Of General Sherman's expedition, the non-military observers do not know enough to be competent judges. We cannot say how far it has tended toward the furtherance of Grant's ultimate plans in Georgia. At all events, it has cost but little and been a great damage to the enemy.

It is a matter also of great encouragement that our best military head will now direct all our various operations.

Our finance depends entirely on our armies and a proper common sense in the people. Any debt that we are likely to incur is as nothing, compared with the immense productive powers of the country, and can easily be met, if Congress will but tax, and the people economize.

Victories in the field and saving at home will carry us through this financial quagmire, as easily as we once bore the small expenditures of peace. On the whole, surveying the entire field, we have no reason for the slightest despondency, but every ground for a rational hope.

Our Army Correspondence.

Hospital, 3d Division, 1st A. C.
Culpepper, March 15, 1864.

DEAR GLOBE:—A moment ago, I heard a Dutchman express his idea of his colonel. A very nice man, if sober, he said; but seldom found in that condition, "ven he can get commissary. Sometimes he get no commissary; den he is one very nice man."

Illustrative of this description is an anecdote which I heard recently of the same officer. One of his men got drunk and became disorderly, which misconduct so offended the strict military taste of the colonel, that he ordered the culprit to be "bucked and gagged." The whole scene was rendered disgusting by the fact that the colonel himself was obviously very drunk.

I was one day at the quarters of a general officer, where it was matter of common remark that he had been attacked by the "man-with-the-poker," delirium tremens, the day previous.—He had menaced the life of a soldier, who prudently avoided him. Such was the statement made to me, and never, to my knowledge, denied.

Coming down the street, one day, I met two officers, on horseback, reeling in their saddles, and talking the idiotic twaddle of drunkenness, while I expected every moment to see them tumble down into the mud.

Such facts might be multiplied indefinitely. They suggest interesting reflections.

Do those who control the army think that the efficiency of officers is promoted by inordinate drinking, downright sottishness? If you say no, tell me, also, why it is allowed.—Produce a few examples of the dismissal of officers, for the crime of drunkenness. There have been a few, a precious few, considering the utter unfitness of an intemperate man for the untold responsibilities of military command.

Do those who control the army understand the ruinous consequences of drunkenness? I think they do. They have taken every possible pains to exclude intoxicating drink from the army, except that kept by commissaries, and sold only to officers, on orders certifying that it is *for their own use.* True, it is often brought by privates, on orders given by officers who set a low price on their word; but that is not the design. If these regulations are founded on anything, it must be an impression that whiskey is ruinous to privates, but necessary and beneficial to officers.

But, perhaps, all this is none of my business! I am an officious intermeddler, and should be punished! Let me tell you what it is that makes me feel so strongly on this subject; for it does stir my soul to its deepest depths. In those moments of deep silent thought which precede the opening of a battle, when men speak in the low solemn tones that make one think of graves, as they give to each other messages for their friends should they fall in the strife, than I have heard them say to each other how hard it was that they must go into battle feeling that their lives would be perhaps blindly and uselessly sacrificed, at the caprice of a drunken madman. I have thought, then, of the sacrifices those men had made for their country's sake, and the noble spirit which prompted them to leave all the joys of home—one of them was your brother, maybe—and to offer up their lives for the cause of human freedom; and I thought it *was* hard. I say now it *is* hard. God knows it is, that such men should breathe out their lives on a field of carnage, feeling that they have been *murdered*, that the life-blood oozing from their ghastly wounds has been poured out to no purpose.

I am utterly confounded at the stolid indifference of the Government and the people to this monstrous evil. Its existence need not be proved; it is notorious to all who know the army. It is on record that we have lost battles, lost time, lost property, lost precious patriot lives, through the misconduct of somebody who was drunk. It is known to every rational human being that nothing is safe in the hands of a man who gets drunk. Why then, in God's name, do you send forth your sons and brothers with tears and prayers and blessings, extol their patriotic devotion, honor them in your hearts as of the earth's noblest, and—give them over the tender mercies of leaders who, in the hour of trial, suck courage from a whisky-bottle!

I told you I was going to find fault. I am persuaded that if you think over this matter, you will be disposed to find fault, too. I have, however, touched only one point. I have something more to tell you; something which, I think, will interest you, if this should not.

If you realize how the evil of which I have spoken is cursing our cause and country, then raise your voice against it. J. S. B.

TAVERN LICENSES.—The following persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon county, their petitions for license to keep Inns or Taverns in said county and which will be presented to the Judge of said Court on the second Monday of April next for allowance:

John McMonigal, Petersburg borough.
James Fleming, do
George E. Little, McAlevy's fort.
Samuel Steffey, Jackson township.
Alexander S. Seeds, Morris "
John S. Miller, Huntingdon borough.
William Long, do
Henry Liester, do
George Thomas, do
Robert A. Ramsey, Manor Hill.
Samuel Coen, Saulsburg.
Thomas McGarvey, Mill Creek.
Samuel G. Simpson, Brady township.
William Templeton, Orbisonia borough.
Robert Giffen, do
Samuel M. Aultz, Mount Union.
S. Bryson Shaver, do
John G. Stewart, do
John Dean, Huntingdon borough.
Abraham A. Jacobs, do
James Chamberlain, Warriormark.
Martin Marx, Barnet.
James Gleason, do
Susan Montgomery, Mapleton.
Daniel Etter, do
Robert Morrow, Shade Gap.
Margaret Jamison, do
Perry Harris, Shirleysburg bor.
Henry Chamberlin, Morris tp.
Jesse Mercer & J. A. Bell, West tp.
Jesse E. March, do
William Jonnson, Marklesburg.
Bernard O'Farrel, McConnellstown.
Thomas Cook, Broad Top City.
Henry M'Gowan, Dublin tp.
Henry S. Isenberg, Coalmont.
R. F. Haslett, Morris tp.
Wm. H. Harper, (Retail Liquors) Emlaville.

W. C. WAGONER, Clerk.

Clerk's Office,
Huntingdon, Mar. 23, 1864.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Mch. 23, 1864.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

The 1st of April.

To do a living business now-a-days, business men must do a cash business—or as nearly so as possible. We have suffered severely by being too indulgent with many who we supposed were our friends. We have lost thousands of dollars since we have been in the county by relying upon promises to pay. After the first of April we intend to do as near a cash business as possible, and all who are "into us about a feet" for subscription to the *Globe* will fail to receive it until arrears are paid up. All indebted to us for advertising, job work, and store goods, will please call at as early a day as possible and square up. All having claims against us will present them.

The Election in Huntingdon.

On Friday last at 9 A. M. the Court House bell gave notice that the hour had arrived for the election officers to take their seats. Up to this hour it was stoutly denied by the Vallandighamites that they intended to run a ticket, or that they intended to make any opposition to the Union ticket. They were playing smart. On the day previous, Petriken and others of the tribe, made it their business publicly to declare that no opposition would be made to the Union ticket, and many were foolish enough to believe them. Two of the candidates on the Union ticket were officers of the election, and they withdrew from the board; but not so with the Vallandighamites—their candidate for Justice of the Peace, and for Assessor, occupied seats on the board and held them throughout the day—the Union men being ignorant of the fact that they were candidates, for it was impossible for any man not of their *secret* organization, to get hold of or a peep at their ticket. Their tickets had been printed and circulated (judging from their appearance,) at least a week previous, and *every man* of the *secret circle* reported at the polls during the day and voted the *secret* ticket. No Know Nothing lodge ever managed its business more secretly, and it was amusing to see how well the large majority of our German and Irish citizens worked in *Know Nothing* harness. The whole tribe *sneaked* to the polls one by one, voted, and sneaked away again. They did not come up to the work like men engaged in an honorable purpose; their conduct was more that of the guerillas, their friends down South.

The result. Every man on the Union ticket was elected. This was not expected by the guerillas, as they were sure their game would win. See the result, and see how handsomely they were driven back into their holes, howling. The "big guns," for the first time, have been silenced.

Union. *Guerilla.*

Judge.

Thomas Fisher,	139 | James Higgins,	93

Inspector.

Peter C. Swoope,	120 | R. M. Speer,	93

Assessor.

Henry Glazier,	140 | Wm. Africa,	96

Assistant Assessors.

T. H. Cremer,	139 | Saml. Hemphill,	97
James Port,	139 | Elias Bartol,	97

School Directors.

Graffus Miller,	137 | John S. Miller,	97
J. S. Stewart,	139 | J. S. Africa,	98

Justice of the Peace.

James Steel,	140 | And. Johnson,	92

Constable.

Nath. Williams,	139 | Jacob Wise,	92

Union Victories in the County.

We have heard from but few of the townships since the elections on Friday last. From the townships we have heard, the fact sticks boldly out that the Vallandighamites had a secret organization in every township in the county, but we are happy to learn that the Union men were not caught napping.

Old Democratic Barree has again repudiated the secesh sympathisers. The whole Union ticket was elected by over 30 majority.

The Union cause was also successful in Mt. Union, Shirley, Cass, Juniata, West, Penn, Walker, Oneida Porter, Union.

We expect to hear from other townships, and that the Union men have been successful.

The Bank Notes.

The notes on the National Bank of this place, are being rapidly circulated and favorably received. No doubt, all would receive them thankfully as well as favorably. Who wouldn't? No counterfeits upon them are yet in existence, and the probability, as well as the hope, is, that there will not be.

To Subscribers:

Those of our subscribers who intend moving this season, will please inform us as to their future place of residence; in order that they may receive their paper, and not lose the worth of their money.

Easter Sunday.

Sunday next, the 27th inst., will be Easter. This time-honored season will, we trust, be religiously observed by all. The luxury of the season—eggs, boiled, and dyed in every imaginable hue, will, of course, (the beauty of the same to the contrary, notwithstanding) be relished with sufficient gusto.

The Johnstown Tragedy.

The trial of Joseph Moore, an auctioneer, of Johnstown, for the murder of Jordan Marbourg, a prominent citizen of the same place, ended on Thursday last, the 17th, having been bro't before the court on Monday, the 7th. The provocation was the alleged intimacy existing between the latter and the wife of the former. On Thursday afternoon the jury brought in their verdict—"Guilty of murder in the second degree." On Friday morning Moore was sentenced six years to the western penitentiary. The jury soon after signed a petition for his pardon.

This case is one of the most serious as well as interesting that has ever been brought before any of the courts of this circuit. We have not room for the extended detail of the testimony and opinions presented at the Ebensburg Court, but we make an extract from the charge to the jury by Hon. George Taylor, soliciting an attentive perusal, and trusting it may have its influence:

"We are told that the Jewish law punished adultery with death; but that is not the law of Pennsylvania. This Court and you, gentlemen, have not been sworn to administer municipal laws of the Jews. Our law has not made adultery a capital offence—how could it justify the infliction of that penalty? Or, if that were the penalty, how would it justify any injured party in taking the law into his own hands, becoming the prosecutor, court, jury, and executioner, and in sending without a trial, or an hour's warning, the accused culprit into the presence of his God? To come to such a state of things would, we submit, be "progressing" backwards. "There w'ld be exceedingly wild work taking place in the world," Judge Park well remarks, "if every man were to be allowed to judge in his own case." If he may claim to do it in one case, why not in another? As a remedy, too, (as the facts in this unfortunate case afford the most touching illustration,) it is absurd almost to madness. Without any resulting good, without restoring any thing lost, it gives one hundred fold more publicity to the family disgrace under which he smarts, besides bringing upon himself the indelible stain of blood. And while, as a remedy for his wrongs, he brings these aggravated evils upon himself, by his lawless act, he inflicts the deepest injury upon others who are innocent as himself of the crime he would punish and as much injured by it.—Mrs. Marbourg, as, with true christian philosophy, she reminded the prisoner, was as much injured (since a woman must be allowed as keen sensibilities as a man) by the criminal conduct of his wife and her husband, as he was by the guilty conduct of her husband and his wife; and each one of her nine children was as innocent as his son; and yet his act visited her with the desolation of widowhood, and made her children orphans. There are persons, we know, who ignorantly and thoughtless, or wickedly proclaim that the adulterer should be shot down; and who busy themselves in propagating that morbid and mischievous sentiment; but it requires very little discernment to see how much wiser the law is, than the reckless impulses of human passion."

The *Alleghanian* says that Hon. Jno. Scott's argument for the defence was spoken of as being fully equal to that of Brady in the celebrated Sickles tragedy. It occupied three hours in the delivery.

Found Dead.

A man named John Winters was found lying between the railroad tracks in front of Wehrly's saloon on Wednesday morning last—dead. He had been about town for several days, drinking, and when last seen at a late hour on Tuesday night, he was very much intoxicated. It is supposed he fell where he was found, and was not able to get up, and as the night was very cold, he froze to death. After an inquest was held, the body was placed in a box and interred on the hill. We have been informed that deceased was formerly a citizen of Dauphin county, and has children at school in Harrisburg.

Man Arrested for Alleged Murder:

On Saturday last, a man was arrested on Broad Top, named Peter Kinney, brought to town, and lodged in jail. It is said that on the night of the 17th, (St. Patrick's day,) while intoxicated, he attacked his wife, used a club or some other weapon and with it killed her. The prisoner, we learn, states that upon going to the door of his dwelling, he found his wife bruised and dead, and he thought that some person had killed her. He will await his trial at the coming April court.

☞ The rubbish occasioned by the burning of the stable attached to the Franklin House, we notice is being removed, and preparations are being made for the building of a brick stable. Mr. Hildebrand, the owner, we learn, has been paid $650 by the Pa. Railroad, for the loss which he sustained.

Lost.

A red corps mark, worn by one of the members of the 6th Army Corps. The finder will be amply rewarded by leaving the same at the Globe Office.

Burglary.

The store of Samuel W. Myton, in McAlary's Port was entered on Wednesday night last, and a lot of goods, about $15 in good money, a number of promisory notes, and two counterfeit notes, were taken away. A young man by the name of John Coyle attempted to pass one of the counterfeits, when he was arrested and confessed that him and his uncle John Coyle committed the burglary. The old man entered bail for his appearance at Court and the young man was brought to jail.

Ohio Soldiers.

Several Regiments of Ohio veterah volunteers are passing over the railroad to join the Potomac army. Grant intends that something shall be done in that direction this Spring.

☞ Rev. Job A. Price preached his introductory sermon in the M. E. Church on Sunday last, to a full and attentive congregation.

Public Schools in Huntingdon.

We made a mistake last week in stating that our schools had closed for six weeks. We are informed by the teachers that the schools will open again the first Monday in April.

Child's National Almanac for 1864.

This work should be in the hands of every person desirous of being well informed on the affairs of the world. It exhibits the Political, Financial, Economical, Educational and Military condition and progress of the United States, of the individual States, and of the world for the years 1862 and 1863 and the Personnel of the Government for 1864. It is a valuable book, of 620 pages—Price, bound in board at $1,25—in Muslin, $1,50. It can be had at Lewis' Book Store, or by mail from the Publisher Geo. W. Childs, 630 Chestnut st., Philada.

"Slavery viewed from the Bible Stand Point."—This is an address delivered before the Union League of Mooresville, Huntingdon county, August 15th 1863, by Rev. J. M. Adair, and published in pamphlet form. We have not had time to read it, but we have no doubt it is a very able address. Some friend has sent us a copy—he has our thanks for the same.

About Stamp Duties:

A writer in the *Franklin Repository* makes the following remarks on the subject of stamp duties:

"Many persons in the community are under the impression that a promissory note for a sum under $20 requires no stamp. This was indeed the law as it stood in the beginning; but by the amended act of March 3, 1863, *every* promissory note, whether for a sum even or under $20, requires a stamp, as any one may see by comparing the amended law with the old law. The tables generally in use are erroneous in this respect.

There is another point in relation to promissory notes worthy of attention. Almost all sale notes and indeed almost all notes made in the country are sealed. Should they be stamped as promissory notes or as personal bonds? They are not promissory notes but single bills or bonds, in their legal effect. The decision of this question one way or the other will not effect notes payable at a period exceeding six months, but will effect all payable six months or less after date. A promissory note at six months, for instance requires a six cent stamp, if under $200; but a bond of the same amount requires a ten cent stamp, and would be invalid with a six cent stamp affixed."

Spectacles.

A fine stock of Spectacles just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Pocket Knives.

A new stock just received at Lewis' Book Store.

Photograph Albums and Cards.

A new stock just received at Lewis' Book Store.

Important Military Order.

The following order has just been published:—

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, March 12, 1864.—*General Orders No* 98.—The President of the United States orders as follows:

First—Major-General Halleck is, at his own request, relieved from duty as General-in-Chief of the Army, and Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant is assigned to the command of the armies of the United States. The Headquarters of the Army will be in Washington, and also with Lieut.-Gen. Grant in the field.

Second—Major Gen. Halleck is assigned to duty in Washington as Chief of Staff of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Lieut. Gen. Commanding; his orders will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Third—Major-Gen. W. T. Sherman is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, composed of the departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee and the Arkansas.

Fourth—Major-General J. B. McPherson is assigned to the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee.

Fifth—In relieving Major-General Halleck from duty as General-in-Chief the President desires to express his approbation and thanks for the able and zealous manner in which the arduous and responsible duties of that position have been performed.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

DIED,

In Porter township, on the 20th, ult., CARRIE, daughter of Enoch and Lollie Wals, in the third year of her age.

Weep not Mother, for thy Carrie,—
She's an angel now in Heaven;
Singing praise and joy forever,
With that holy happy band.

God called our darling lamb away,
From this dark and sinful world.
But why should we mourn for her
Who is one of Christ's angels now.

Then farewell, dearest Carrie,
It is our last farewell to thee—
And we'll try to meet thee in that land
Where sin and sorrow is not known.

In this place, on Wednesday the 16, LIZZIE, only daughter of John and Anna M. Read, aged 4 years.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

March 22.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7,00@7,60
Common and Superfine	$5,75@6,25
Rye Flour	$6,00
Corn Meal	$5 bl $5.50
Extra White Wheat	$1,75@2,00
Fair and Prime Red	$1,60@1,65
Rye	$1,53
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,21
Oats	82
Barley Malt	$1 to $1,55
Clovergrass, 64 lbs	$8,00
Timothy	$2,75@3,00
Flaxseed	$3,15
Wool	68@81c
Hides	10

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl	$6,50@7,25
Extra do ₰ cwt	5,75
White Wheat	1,60
Red Wheat	1,40
Rye	1,25
Corn	1,10
Oats	75
Cloverseed	5,00
Flaxseed	2,50
Dried Apples	1,50
Butter	25
Eggs	15
Lard	15
Ham	18
Shoulder	12
Sides	12
Tallow	10

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—
[Estate of James R. Crownover, dec'd.]
Letters testamentary upon the will and testament of Jas. R. Crownover, late of Barree township, Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to the undersigned.
ANDREW CROWNOVER,
WILLIAM COY,
Barree twp., Mch. 23, 1864-6t. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Melinda Clark, dec'd.]
Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Melinda Clark, late of Tod township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.
GEORGE HITE,
Cassville, Hunt. co., Mch 23-6t* Administator.

Notice! Notice!

THE subscribers hereby give notice to the public, that they purchased, at Constable's sale, on Wednesday, the 16th day of March, A. D. 1864, all of the personal property of Joseph Piper, of the borough of Alexandria, in the county of Huntingdon, consisting of his household goods, furniture, &c; coachmaker's, blacksmith tools, and lumber, upon his said premises; that the same have been left in his possession, subject to our rights, as the said purchasers thereof, and all persons are hereby forewarned against intermeddling with the same
PHILIP H. PIPER,
PETER PIPER,
Alexandria, Mch 21-3t. PHILIP PIPER.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. & Le. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 11th day of April, A. D 1863, at two o'clock P. M., the following described property to wit:

150 acres of land in Clay township, with a log house, about 30 acres clear, adjoining lands of Ephraim Yingling on the north, Rayshill on the west, McVitty on the east.

Also, one other tract containing 40 acres, with a house and frame stable, about 30 cleared, adjoining lands of John Bathe on the south, McVitty on the east, Rayshill on the west.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Stewart Gallagher.

Also—All the right, title, and interest of A. S. Harrison, one of the defendants, of, in and to a certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, having thereon erected a frame stable and dwelling house and steam grist mill, known as the Nevado steam mill, containing 7500 square feet.

Also, one lot of ground situate in the said borough fronting 50 feet at right angles on Moore street, and running back 200 feet at right angles from the said Moore street, having thereon erected a *double* house, one story and a half high, and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of A. S. Harrison, and Alexander Port, administrators of Catherine Claubaugh, deceased.

Also, All the following tract of land, situate in Tod township, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of Lewis Corbin on the east, Betsey Chambers on the south, Polly Chambers on the west, and Hugh Morrison on the north, containing one Hundred and thirty-two acres, more or less.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Dr. Robert Baird:

Notice to Purchasers.—Bidders at Sheriff'sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of *all bids* over that *sum*, must be paid to the Sheriff or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Monday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Saturday.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Mch. 23, 1864.

POCO METALLIC PAINT

Prevents roofs and exposed walls from leaking. Dries hard under water. PAINTS MORE THAN TWICE the surface white lead will. Wears longer and is no higher in price. Stands heat better than red lead.
SMITH BOWEN, Agent,
Office, back 150½ North Fourth St., Philadelphia.
Feb17,1864-1m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of A. B. CUNNINGHAM & CO. will please call and *settle their accounts.* A. B. CUNNINGHAM & CO.
Huntingdon, Mch. 16, 1864-3t.

Life Insurance.

THE Board of Trustees of the PENN Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, have declared a DIVIDEND of 40 PER CENT. on all cash premiums received in 1863, and have decided to receive the Scrip Dividends of 1857, 1858 and January 1859, in payment of Premiums. All persons entitled to dividends will please call upon the undersigned and receive them.
Mch. 16,1864-3t. R. ALLISON MILLER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Wm. Campbell, dec'd.]
Letters of administration upon the estate of William Campbell, late of Tell twp., Huntingdon county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.
JOHN SILVERTHORNE,
Mch 16, 1864-6t* Administrator.

TREES. PLANT TREES! Messrs. Taylor & Cremer have an extensive assortment of large and thrifty FRUIT TREES, at their Nurseries at Huntingdon, which they will sell at their old prices: Apples at $12 @ $15, per hundred; smaller trees at $10, per hundred; Peach at $10 @ $12,50, per hundred; Pear and Cherry at 50 @ 75 cents each; Plum and Apricot at 40 @ 50 cents each; Nectarine 25 cts. each; Quince 40 cents each. Also, Grape Vines, Blackberry, Raspberry and Strawberry plants of the choicest varieties at the usual prices. Also, Shade and Ornamental trees, such as Silver Maple, Ash, Larch, Norway Spruce, Arbor Vitæ, &c. *Send in your Orders.* [Mch16-1mf

Collection of Soldiers' Claims.

BEING *located in Philadelphia*, and having superior facilities, I will attend to the Collection of Bounties, Pensions, and Back Pay for Soldiers, their relations, or heirs.
W. J. GEISSINGER,
Mch16,1864. Box 2381 P. O., Philada.

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS, IN EVERY VARIETY,
Of the *latest importations*, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.
THE STRAW DEPARTMENT
will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line; of the latest and most approved shapes and styles.
Soliciting an early call, I remain
Yours, respectfully,
H. WARD,
Nos. 102, 105 & 107 North SECOND St., Phila.
March 16,1864-4t

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 18th of January, A. D. 1864, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Pattbi and William B. Leis his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and *other offences, crimes and misdemeanors*, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 11th day) of April next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 16th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the 88th year of *American Independence.*
GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

AUCTIONEER.

THE undersigned, a LICENSED AUCTIONEER, will call Sales in the counties of Cambria, Huntingdon, Blair, and Mifflin. He trusts, from past experience in the business, he will merit patronage, and render satisfaction to all who entrust to him their sales. Terms moderate.
Address,
ELLIOTT ROBLEY,
Mch9-3t* Mill Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.

The Mooresville High School.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Shaver's Creek and surrounding community that the first quarter of the summer session of the MOORESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL will begin April 11th and close July 1st, 1864. Also, that the second quarter will open August 8th and continue eleven weeks.
Whole expense per quarter (eleven weeks) for Board, Room-rent and Tuition in common English, only $28.
Ornamental Painting, Wax Fruit and Flowers, will be taught on reasonable terms.
For further information address S. C. McCLAIN,
Mch.9,1864-4t Mooresville, Hunt. co., Pa.

☞ New and handsome styles of Wall-Paper just received at Lewis' Book Store.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for "approval by the Court" on Wednesday, the 13th of April, A. D. 1863.

1st. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to Mary A. Wagoner, widow of George W. Wagoner, late of Dublin township, deceased.

2. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to the widow of Abram Ramsey, late of Springfield township, deceased.

3. The goods and chattels set apart to Elizabeth Carothers, widow of Jonathan Carothers, late of Shirley township, deceased.

4. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to the widow of John Fleming, late of Dublin township, deceased.

5. The goods and chattels which were of Wm. Colebura, late of Franklin township, deceased, taken by his widow, Elizabeth Colebura.

6. The goods and chattels which were of Chas. Green, late of Oneida township, deceased, taken by his widow, Catharine Green.

7. The goods and chattels of Charles J. Snyder, late of Juniata township, deceased. taken by his widow, Ann Snyder.

8. The goods and chattels which were of John J. Decker, late of Oneida township, deceased, taken by his widow, Christiana Decker.

9. The goods and chattels which were of John Spitzer, late of Dublin township, deceased, taken by his widow, Susan Spitzer.

10. The goods and chattels which were of George W. Speer, late of Mount Union, deceased, taken by his widow, Jane A. Speer.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Mch. 16, 1864. Clerk.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, *at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon*, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 11th day of April next, (1864,) to wit:

1st. Account of James G. Corbin, guardian of Lulen Thompson McDonald, now deceased, minor child of Rachel McDonald, deceased.

2d. Partial account of Saml. M. Cox and Daniel Beck, Executors of John Beck, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.

3d. Account of David Snare, guardian of B. F. Lang, minor child of Patrick Lang; late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, deceased, said minor being now in his majority.

4th. Administration account of John Cox, one of the executors of Edward Cox, late of Barree township, Huntingdon county, deceased.

5th. Administration account of Abraham and Lewis Carothers, executors of Samuel Carothers, late of the borough of Shirleysburg.

6th. Administration account of Robert Johnson, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Wm. Hays, deceased.

7. General guardianship account of John Huey, guardian of Ann W. Fleming, William M. Fleming, Elizabeth M. Fleming, Robert M. Fleming, Margaret J. Fleming, Milton F. Fleming, minor children of Martin Fleming, late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, deceased, with a separate account of each ward attached to the same.

8. The guardianship accounts of James Gwin, guardian of Nannie A. Gwin and Alexander D. Gwin, minor children of Alexander Gwin, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, filed by David P. Gwin, administrator of said James Gwin, now deceased.

9. The guardianship accounts of James Gwin, guardian of Currance Swoope and Sarah Swoope, minor children of Caleb Swoope, late of the township of Union, deceased, filed by David P. Gwin, administrator of the said James Gwin, now deceased.

10. The general, and also the separate guardianship accounts of Hon. James Gwin, guardian of Ellen P. Dorsey and Mary M. Dorsey, minor children of Greenberry Dorsey, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, as filed by David P. Gwin, administrator of the said James Gwin, deceased.

11. Final account of Moses Robison, surviving executor of John Watt, late of West township, deceased.

12. Administration account of David Black and R. W. Black, executors of George W. Black, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, with a distribution account to be presented for confirmation with the same.

13. The guardianship account of James Stewart and Samuel Mitchell, testamentary guardians of the minor children of W. D. Black, deceased, as filed by the administrators of the said James Stewart, together with the said Samuel Mitchell.

14. Administration account of William Reed, Esq., sole executor of David Harnish, late of Morris township, dec'd.

15. Account of David Snare, trustee appointed to sell the real estate of Sophia Hoffman, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

16. Account of John S. Stryker, administrator of Peter Stryker, late of Porter township, Huntingdon county, deceased.

17. Account of David Snare, Esq., Trustee of the estate of George Hofright, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

18. Administration account of George Lang, surviving administrator of Patrick Lang, late of Walker township, deceased.

19. Guardianship account of Samuel Rorer, guardian of John S. Bowman, a minor son of George Bowman, late of Shirley township, deceased.

20. The account of James Cree and David Welch, executors of Jonathan Cree, late of Dublin township, deceased.

21. The supplemental and partial account of George W. Owens, administrator of Thomas M. Owens, late of the borough of Birmingham, deceased.

22. The account of J. Simpson Africa, administrator of the estate of Rebecca Campbell, late of Walker township, deceased.

23. The account of Eli P. Brumbaugh, surviving administrator of Mary Myers, late of the township of Hopewell, in the county of Huntingdon, deceased.

24. Administration account of John P. Watson and David H. Campbell, administrators of Samuel Watson, late of Walker township, deceased.

25. The administration account of James Ker, administrator with the will annexed of Mary Ker, late of Brady township, deceased.

26. Administration account of Hon. James Gwin, who was the Executor of the last will and testament of John Armitage, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, Filed by David P. Gwin, Administrator of said James Gwin, deceased.

27. Final account of Geo. C. Bucher acting Executor of Conrad Bucher, late of the borough of Alexandria, dec'd.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Register's Office, Register.
Mch. 16, 1864.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

GOODS SOLD

At Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE REMOVED
From their place of business, on Hill Street,
TO THEIR NEW BUILDING
On RAILROAD STREET, near the Jackson House,
Where they intend doing
A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.
MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,
Who buy goods by the piece or package,
WILL FIND IT to their ADVANTAGE
TO GIVE US A CALL.
WE KEEP A
General Assortment of GOODS,
Such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
FISH, SALT,
NOTIONS, &C., &C., &C.,
WE WILL SELL GOODS
AT THE LOWEST
PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES
A. B. CUNNINGHAM & CO.
Huntingdon, Mch 9, 1864.

G. W. Carpenter, Henszey & Co's

WHOLESALE DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 737 Market St., Philadelphia.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, and every other article which appertains to the business, embracing the most extensive variety; also, PAINTS, OIL and GLASS, of every description.

All articles purchased from us can be relied on as being of the most superior quality and at as low prices as they can be had. We can offer such inducements as will make it the interests of purchasers to lay in their supplies form us, and give us their future patronage, and invite all who visit the city, to call at our establishment. All orders addressed to us by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.
GEO. W. CARPENTER & CO.,
Feb3-3m 737 Market Street, Philada.

1864. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. 1864.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURER OF
WALL PAPERS,
& WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
Corner 4th and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B. A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on hand. Feb21,1864-3m

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Estate of Charles J. Snyder, dec'd.
Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Charles J. Snyder, late of Juniata township, Huntingdon county, deceased. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims present them, properly authenticated, to us.
ANN SNYDER,
J. PETER SNYDER,
Feb 24, 1864-6t.* Admr.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AND *FARM OF 200 ACRES,* AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale his valuable mill property and farm of 200 acres of land, on Shaver's creek, two miles from Petersburg, Huntingdon county.
The property will be sold separately or all together.
The property can be seen by calling on the subscriber; and terms made easy.
Dec. 23, 1863. THOS. F. STEWART.

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled *in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.*

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A, Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL.
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC, will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side; it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

FOR SALE.

ONE OUR LOT, containing 2¾ acres, situate on the Warm Springs' road, and lying just south of a lot owned, by John Scott, Esq.
Inquire of G. W. JACKSON
Mch. 9,1864-3t. Huntingdon, Pa.

LOOKING GLASSES.—For sale at the Hardware store of
Feb. 3, 1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

EYRE & LANDELL,

Fourth & Arch Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.
ARE OPENING FOR SPRING, 1864,
100 pcs. $1 Fancy SILKS. 50 pcs. India Silks, $1. 100 pcs. Good Black Silks. 200 pcs. Ordered Plain Silks. 4-4 LYONS Black Silk VELVET. Brown Silks, $6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 per yard. Black Silks, $6.5, 4, 3, 2, 1 per yard. Moire Antiques, all colors. Magnificent Grenadines. Magnificent Organdies. Richest CHINTZES and PERCALES. SPRING SHAWLS. New Household STAPLE GOODS.
N. B. General assortment of Men's Wear.
March 9, 1864-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a *continuation* of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and try.

☞ New Goods received daily.
Dec16.1863 SIMON COHN.

GO AND SEE FOR YOURSELF The Stock of New Goods that is now opening—*and for sale at* LLOYD & HENRY'S.
Feb. 24, 1864. 1m.

WM. MANN'S AXES, at old prices, at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Feb10,64

FRESH SMOKED HAMS, DRIED BEEF and TONGUES, just received at
Feb. 10, 1864 LLOYD & HENRY.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Warriormark twp., on or about the first of Dec., 1863, a black STEER, *supposed to be about two years old.* The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
THOMAS W. CANOE.
Feb. 17, 1864.*

STRAY HEIFER. Came to the premises of the subscriber in Hopewell township, about the first day of September last, a Heifer, about three years old, with black sides, neck and head, black and white speckled, back and belly white. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.
SAMUEL HUFF.
Mch2 1864*

PUBLIC SALE AT MARKLESBURG. The undersigned will offer at Public Sale at the town of Marklesburg at 10½ o'clock, A. M.,
On Tuesday, 22d day of March next,
a valuable farm of 80 acres, of which about 60 acres are cleared, in good order, all well fenced, a great portion of which is post and rail. It is known as the John Shultz property, and has thereon a fine log weatherboarded dwelling house, a large new bank barn, large tool house and granery, a corn crib, also, a never failing spring house (with the water running thro' it constantly) within ten steps of the dwelling; also, an orchard of over 100 trees just bearing.
The farm is beautifully situated, with a fine eastern exposure, within two miles of Markleburg station, and about one mile from Coffee Run, with the best market at good cash prices in this section of the State.
There is a widow's dower in the farm; it will be sold subject to the dower, or the dower will be released, as the purchaser may desire.
Terms one-third in hand and the balance to suit the purchaser. Possession given on confirmation of sale.
JOHN MEGAHAN, HORATIO G

SHALL WE SING IN HEAVEN ?

Shall we sing in Heaven for ever—
Shall we sing? shall we sing?
Shall we sing in Heaven forever
In that happy land?
Yes! oh, yes! in that land, that happy land,
They that meet shall sing forever,
Far beyond the rolling river,
Meet to sing, and love forever
In that happy land!

Shall we know each other ever
In that land?
Shall we know each other ever
In that happy land?
Yes! oh, yes! in that land, that happy land,
They that meet shall know each other,
Far beyond the rolling river, &c.

Shall we sing with holy angels
In that land?
Shall we sing with holy angels
In that happy land?
Yes! oh, yes! in that land, that happy land,
Saints and angels sing forever
Far beyond the rolling river, &c.

Shall we rest from care and sorrow,
In that land?
Shall we rest from care and sorrow,
In that happy land?
Yes! oh, yes! in that land, that happy land,
They that meet shall rest forever
Far beyond the rolling river, &c.

Shall we meet our dear, lost children
In that land?
Shall we meet our dear, lost children
In that happy land?
Yes! oh, yes! in that land, that happy land,
Children meet and sing forever
Far beyond the rolling river, &c.

Shall we meet our Christian parents
In that land?
Shall we meet our Christian parents
In that happy land?
Yes! oh, yes! in that land, that happy land,
Parents and children meet together
Far beyond the rolling river, &c.

Shall we meet our faithful teachers
In that land?
Shall we meet our faithful teachers
In that happy land?
Yes! oh, yes! in that land, that happy land,
Teachers and scholars meet together,
Far beyond the rolling river, &c.

Shall we know our blessed Savior
In that land?
Shall we know our blessed Savior
In that happy land?
Yes! oh, yes! in that land, that happy land,
We shall know our blessed Savior,
Far beyond the rolling river,
Love and serve him there forever,
In that happy land!

SWEET HOUR OF PRAYER.

Sweet hour of prayer! sweet hour of prayer!
That calls me from a world of care,
And bids me at my Father's throne
Make all my wants and wishes known:
In seasons of distress and grief,
My soul has often found relief;
And oft escaped the tempter's snare
By thy return, sweet hour of prayer!
[Repeat last two lines.]

Sweet hour of prayer! sweet hour of prayer!
Thy wings shall my petition bear,
To him whose truth and faithfulness,
Engage the waiting soul to bless;
And since he bids me seek his face,
Believe his word, and trust his grace,
I'll cast on him my every care,
And wait for the sweet hour of prayer!

Sweet hour of prayer! sweet hour of prayer
May I thy consolation share;
Till, from Mount Pisgah's lofty height,
I view my home, and take my flight:
This robe of flesh I'll drop, and rise
To seize the everlasting prize;
And shout, while passing through the air,
Farewell, farewell, sweet hour of prayer!

TO THE BOOT & SHOE TRADE.

CHASE & PEDDLE,

MANUFACTURERS of UPPERS,

NO. 19 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

[Up Stairs.] PHILADELPHIA.

Inform the trade that they keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS, of every description, made only from prime stock and fitted with best materials, in the most fashionable city styles. Trial orders are solicited, and prompt attention will be paid to all orders sent to them.

TERMS, CASH ON DELIVERY.

Jan. 27, 1864-3m.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandize and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sept16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

MANUFACTURER OF

SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,

No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,

PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons: Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*

Sept. 9. 1863-1y.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,
A handsome assortment just received
At LEWIS' Book Store.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS
FOR SALE
at the Manufacturer's price—$40 to $45,
By T. H. CREMER,
Sept. 9, 1863.] Huntingdon Pa

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

THE UNIVERSALLY APPROVED
NONPAREIL,
and other favorite brands of fresh ground COFFEE,
FOR SALE AT
THE EAGLE STEAM SPICE AND COFFEE WORKS,
Nos. 244, 246 & 248 Nth. Front St.,
Corner of New St., Philadelphia.
De23-6m.] HOWARD WORRELL.

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK AND FUR EMPORIUM.

No. 920 Chestnut Sreet, (formerly No. 708,)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of FINE CLOAKS AND FURS, unparalleled in any former season—

The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the FUR DEPARTMENT, which will be found well furnished with every description of FIRST CLASS FURS, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.

ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid, any distance inside of 100 miles. J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
Sep 9, 1863-1y. No. 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1863.

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS

CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Sep 30, 1863

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Sept 30, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1863. THE 1863.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

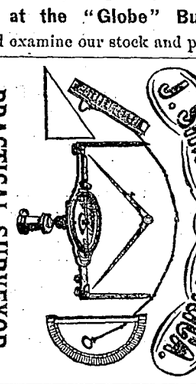
FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS.	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSIN ESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

J. E. GREENE,
DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 7, 1863.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Mill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 26, '65.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tarn's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, goto
D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at
GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at
S. S. SMITH'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1857

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BY

MISS ELIZA ACTON.

Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds; and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ROHRER'S
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ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical—such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, of the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchanges, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payments and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V.S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatmen of Worms, Bots, Cholic, Strangulation Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatirrhea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, o Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet, Legs and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Rowelling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of Warranty. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE.
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE.
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BE
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any. They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United tates and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. DARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELL, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREES,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice without exception.
WILKINSON, TETON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHE, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be.
A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr Barnard's Pens to be excellent.
FRED. PROBT & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John treet, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbus' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
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